# DR. LIVINGSTONE

The Expedition of the New York Herald in Quest of the Great African Traveller.

DESCRIPTION OF THE UNDERTAKING.

Personnel of the Enterprise and the Forces Composing It.

DEPARTURE FROM ZANZIBAR.

An Extraordinary Young Man from the Mountains of the Moon.

LOOR HADJE PALLOO.

Into the Wilds and Travelling Among the Savage Tribes of Africa.

SULTANA OF SINIBAWENNI.

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WHAT A BALOOCH SOLDIER TELLS

Special Report of the Herald Commissioner Directing the Expedition.

KWIHABA, DISTRICT OF UNYANYEMBR, July 4, 1871. Your expedition, sent out under me, has arrived Mes African coust would have a much idea what the above few words meant than bere now. You would know, without any explanation, that it had travelled \$25% miles, and if you heard that we had travelled that great disyou would at once know that we had it in a very short time; but since you and aders live in America I must return to the stand of Zanzibar, close to the coast of East Africa, ice we started, and give you a brief summary incidents and misfortunes which befell us throughout the march.

as which I received from you close of the HERALD. They were, "Find out Livingstone, and get what news you can relating to his discoveries." But before seeking Livingstone in the unwhich you had given me. I had to be present at the inauguration of the Suez Canal; I had to ascend the Nile to the first cataract; I had to write full accounts of what I had seen and what was done—a guide to Lower and Upper Egypt. Prom Egypt I was instructed to go to Jerusalem, write up wh Warren was discovering under that famous city; thence I had to proceed to the Crimea, whence I tands to-day, of the graveyards in and about it, of the bastle-fields where England and France met sin in the shock of war. This done, I had to travel through the Caucasus, visit Turkestan, find out what Stoletoff and the Russians were doing to-wards the conquest of the Oxias valley, and then advance towards India. Next I had to travel through the length of Persia, and write about the Euphrates valley, the railroad that has been on the tapis so long, and its prospects. Lastly, I had to sail to the Airican coast, and, according as circum-

SEER OUT LIVINGSTONS and ascertain from him what discoveries he had made—only such facts as he would be pleased to give to one who had made such efforts to reach him. Quickly and briefly as the instructions were given by you their performance required time and a large expenditure of money. What I have already accomplished has required nineteen months.

AT ZANZIBAR. I arrived at Zanzibar on the 6th of January of this year, and at once set about making the neces-sary inquiries from parties who ought to know about the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone. The most that I could glean was that he was in the neighborhood of Ujiji, which was a little over 900 miles from the coast. It would never do to return to Bombay or Aden with such scanty and vague news after the time and money expended in reaching Zanzibar. Why, all the world knew or supposed such to be the fact. What was I to do? Go by all means, and never to return unless I could better

such information. Go I did. ORGANIZING AN EXPEDITION. It occupied me a mouth to purchase such things as were necessary and to organize an expedition to collect such information as would be useful to me on the long march and would guide me in the new sphere in which I found myself. The expense a proverb among sailors, and one which I adopted Besides, I was too far from the telegraph to notify you of such an expense or to receive further orders from you; the preparations for the expedition therefore went on. Eight thousand dollars were expended in purchasing the cloth, beads and wire necessary in my dealings with the savages of the serritories through which I would have to traverse. As each tribe has its peculiar choice of cloth, beads and wire, much care was to be bestowed in the selection and arrangement of these things: also one head tion and arrangement of these things; also one had to be careful that an over great quantity of any one kind of cloth or beads should not be pur-, otherwise such things would soon become mere impediment of travel and cause a waste of money. The various kinds of beads required great hime to learn, for the women of Africa are as fas-licious in their tastes for beads as the women of New York are for jewelry. The measures also had to be mastered, which, seeing that it was an en-sirely new business in which I was engaged, were rather complicated, and perplexed me considerably

THE MILITARY PORCE. These things having been purchased, arranged

and adjusted it bales and packages, there remained for me to raise a small company of faithful men, wno shor aid act as soldiers, guards to the caravan and 'ervants when necessary. Some of Speke' fai' afuls and Burton's soldiers yet lived in Zanzibar.
These were found out by Johari, the American Consul's dragoman, and, as they were willing to accompany me, were immediately engage 1. Bombay, the honestest of black men who served with Burton , captain and ordered to collect a company of twenty men, in which he succeeded most admirably. All men are with me to-day. I could not have been better served by any set of men than I have by these faithful people. By twos and threes I sent them out with the carriers as they were collected, and entrusted to them my bales of cloth, bags of beads and co:ls of wire, which you must recollect are as gold, silver and copper money in Africa. Three months afterward I found every bale, every bag of beads, every coll of wire in Unyanyembe, 525 34 miles from Bagomoyo, their initial point on the

were purchased for these men who were to be my soldiers; a musket, a hatchet, a knife, a shot pouch and powder flask, flints, bullets and powder were to beserved out to each man. Then there were cooking utensils and dishes, tents to cover the property during the rainy season, which was fast approach ing, to be required. In order to guard against

CONTINGENCIES, such contingencies as might very possibly ariseviz: lack of carriers on the coast, one very grave one—I was obliged to purchase twenty-five donkeys, in which task I had to be careful lest any worthl animals might be passed on me. Twenty-five saddles for the goakeys had to be manufactured by myself, or by such men as could understand what kind o saddles I needed, for there were nothing of the kind

Obtainable at Zanzibar.

To assist me in such work, and in tasks of similar nature, I hired two white men, saliors, who had been mates of ships—one an Englishman and the other a Scotchman—and having cut the canvas for the saddles and cloth for the tents, gave to these practical men the task to sew them up. After they had finished their work I re-engaged them to accompany me to Africa, to fill the respective duties of first and second mates. As I had the success of

THE NEW YORK HERALD EXPEDITION near and dear to my heart, constant thinking about it and the contingencies that might arise to prevent its success, over and over I had long sketched its march from the sea coast to Ujiji, and knew almost as well as if I had been there before what kind of difficulties I should meet. The following is one of my sketches made on board ship while coming to CALCULATIONS AND REPLECTIONS

"One hundred pagasis will be required to convey cloth, beads and wire enough to keep me and my soldiers for one year and to pay expenses, such hire of fresh pagazis, &c.; twenty men, to act as guards or soldiers; fifty bales of cloth, ten bags of beads and five loads of wire, for food and pagazi hire. In three months I will try to reach Unvan probably. From Unyanyembe is one month's march to Ujiji, on the Tanganyika Lake. And after !—where is Livingstone? If Livingstone is at Ujiji my work is easy. will get what information I can and return to Unyanyembo. The race is now for the telegraph. It is three months to Zanzibar, and from Zanzibar, as I was three months coming to Zanzibar from Bombay, I may be three months going from Zanzibar to Bombay. That will not do. We will try another road. To Lake Victoria boat to Uganda would be fifteen days. Uganda to Gondokoro twenty days. From Gondo koro by Dahabech down the Nile to Cairo forty or afty days. I have then the telegraph from Unyanyembe to Bombay from five to six months, from Unyanyembe three to four months. The latter route is the best by far.

"Again: I have reached Dilil. Where is Livingstone He may be to Marungu, Ubembe, Ugahha, Usige, Urundi or somewhere else on the other side of the Lake Tanganyika. Shall I expose my mission, which requires about, to the carries of a king Kanuene or a man bulayam?

No. I shall take my own boat from Zanzibar, carry it with me to Ultit, and with its earch its coast from Utip to Marungu, Marungu to usige, Usige to Ultit, for the long absent Muanza, at the southern extremity of the lake, to the Ripon Falls, the point where the Nile Issues out of

This was one of many sketches I made, and the one I adopted for my guidance. I purchased two boats in Zanzibar-one twenty-five reet long and six feet wide, the other ten and four and a half feet wide, I stripped them of their boards, and packed up the timbers, or ribs, with a few of the boards, keel, stem and stern pieces, thwarts and knees, which should pe screwed together as the boat was required, and covered with double canvas skins well tarred. These

were my boats, and having such men as sailor with me I doubted not but they could be made to answer. In the absence of anything better they must be made to answer. BEFORE LEAVING ZANZIBAR Captain Francis B. Webb, United States Consul, in

troduced me to Syed Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar and Pemba. After a very kind reception, besides furnishing me with letters to Sald Bin Salim (for merly Ras Calliah to Benton), now Governor of Unyanjembe, and Sheikh Bin Nasib and to all his Arab subjects, he presented me with an Arab horse, Mr. Goodhue, an American gentleman, residing at Zanzibar, also made me a present of a blooded horse, imported from the Cape of Good Hope. To the other American gentlemen—Mr. Spaiding, Mr. Morse and Mr. Sparnawk—I am Indebted for many courtestes, but more particularly to Captain Webb and Mrs. Webb, whose many kindnesses were in-numerable. It was at Captain Webb's house I ived for a month, and during that time his forbear ance knew no bounds; for, as you may imagine, I littered his house with tons upon tons of bulky material of cloth, beads, wire, tar, canvas, tents, utensils and a thousand other things.

THE DEPARTURE FROM ZANZIBAR. On the morning of the 5th of February, one month after arrival at Zanzibar, a fleet of dhows bore the expedition and its effects from the Island of Zanzibar to Eagomoyo, on the main land, distant about twenty-five miles from the island. We were

DETAINED AT BAGOMOTO nearly two months for lack of sufficient pagasis out as fast as tney were obtained a small number was at once fitted out and despatched to the interior under guard of two or three soldiers. But despi the utmost efforts and double prices which I paid in order to induce the pagazis or carriers the collect ing together of over a hunared men proceeded bu lowly. The reason of this was that the cholera which last year desolated Zanzibar and the coast had frightened the Oranyamuezt from coming to a piace where they were almost certain to meet their rate. They were but just recovering from the

barked at Bagamoyo. THE PAGAZIS OF THE LAND OF THE MOON. As I must employ the word pagazi often in this letter I had best explain what the word means. A pagazi is a Kinyamuezi word for "carrier"—one who carries ivory or any other goods on his shoulders. This useful person is the camel, the horse, the mule, the ass, the train, the wagon and the cart of East and Central Africa. Without him Salem would not obtain her ivory, Boston and New York their African ebony, their frankincense, myrrh and gum copal. He travels regions where the camel could not live. He carries the maximum weight of seventy pounds on his shoulders from Bagomoyo to Unyanyembe, where he belongs, for which he charges from fifteen dott to twenty-five dott of American sheeting or Indian calleo, dyed blue, called kam ki, mixed with other cloths, imported from Muscat and Cutch, equal to from \$7 50 to \$12 50. He is therefore very expensive to a traveller. For the carriage of my goods I had to dispurse nearly two thousand dollars' worth of clotn. The pagazi belongs to Unyanmezi (Land of the Moon), an extensive country in Central Africa, in which Unjanyembe, the central depot of the Araba, is must reach, and where they must obtain fresh relays of carriers before they can proceed further.

The dott in which he is paid, and which is equivalent to his dollar, measures four yards. A shukka is half a doti, or two yards. The proprietor of a caravan purchases his cloth by the baie, or gorah. A gorah of Merikani (a corrupted name for Al yards, into which they are folded up by the mills of Salem and Nashua, N. H. The goran, therefore

TWO MONTHS AT BAGOMOYO. During the two months we were halted at Bas moyo there was plenty of work for us. The eight usand yards of American sheeting which I had purchased had to be made into bales for the pagazis. A bale is a package of cicth weighing not more than seventy pounds, wherein pieces of American sheeting must be laid it layers atternately with the cloths of India Cutch and Muscat; so that if one bale or two are los you do not lose too much of one thing, which might the cloths are thus laid in alternate lavers and the scale indicates the maximum weight a dott of cloth inned over it neatly it is then bound as firmly as possible with coir rope and pounded by two men until the bale is one solid roll, three and a half seet long, a foot wide and a foot deep. It is then taken and put in a makanda, or a mat bag, unti the pagazi coming for his load and hire cradles it in three long sticks arranged in a fork to receive it, and binds the fork firmly on the bale, for the wet, moisture and white ants and for the conventence of lifting it on his shoulder and stacking it when his day's march is over. Beads are placed in long narrow backs of domestics, and not more than sixty-two pounds are put in the bag, as the bead load is not so flexible as the cloth bale. Wire is conveyed in coils—six coils generally considered a handsome load—averaging sixty pounds. It is arranged for carriage, in three colls, at each end of a five-foot pole.

LIFE AT BAGOMOYO. My life at Zanzibar 1 thought hard, but my two months at Bagomovo a convict at Sing Sing would not have envied. It was work all day, thinking all night; not an hour could I call my own.

If was a steady grind on body and brain this work of staring. I state with truth, now resting at Unyanyembe, after the fatigues of the long march, after the dangers and vexations we have suffered, that I would prefer the three months' march, with all its horrors, anxieties, swamps and fevers, to the two months' preparation for the expedition I had at Bagomoyo. The greates trouble of all that I endured at Bagomoyo—I am sur you will smile at the thought—was with my agent who obtained me my pagazis, without whom I could not have started even to this day, probably never for had I stayed so long I would have thrown up the job as impracticable and would have committe suicide by putting my head in a barrel of sand, which I imagine to be a most easy death, and one I gratui now, please, when I tell you that his name was

SOOR HADJI PALLOO, and his age nineteen. During my whole stay a Bagomoyo this young — gave me more trouble than all the scoundrelism of the city of New York gives to its Chief of Police. Half a dozen times day I found him in disnonesty, yet the boy was in no way abashed by it; otherwise there had been hopes for him. Each day he conceived a new sys tem of roguery. Every instant of his time seen to be devoted to devising how to plunder me, until I was at my wits' end how to thwart or check him. Exposure before the people brought no shame to his cheeks. A mere shrug of the shoulders, which I was to interpret any way I pleased, was the only proof he gave that he heard me. A threat to re duce his present had no effect on him-"a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush;" so \$10 of \$20 when his work should be finished. Severa times a day the young Hindoo dog escaped a sound thrashing because I knew his equal for col-lecting pagasis was not to be found. Will you be-Here it, that after the most incomparable rascality at the end of two months he had escaped a flogging and received a present of money for his services? The reason was, at last he had released me from torment and I was tree to go.

The convict free to go after a protracted imprisement—the condemned man on the scaffold, with awful cord daugling before his eyes, the execution ers of the dread scattenes of the law ready to per-form their duties, when told he was at liberty to depart, could not feel keener pleasure than I felt when loo and I felt myself at liberty to depart on my mis sion. Five caravans had already been despatchedunder the Scotchman who acted as my first Burton and Speke arrived at Zanzibar in 1857, in January-the same month that I, fourteen years later, had arrived. But as the masika, or rainy season, which lasts for forty days, was then draw ing near, they preferred to wait on the coast and defer their departure until after the masika. It was not until the 16th June that they left Zanzibar fo Kaole (three miles below Bagomoyo), and not until the 27th of the same month that they made the great start, the pagazis, soldiers and donkeys hav-ing been collected for them by Ladha Dauyée, the most influential man in Zanzibar, second only to the Sultan of the Island. But my mission was one that required speed; any delay would render it valueless; immediate departure was essential to ovements would depend in a great measure on my own energy. Forty days' rain and a 200 mile swamp must not prevent the New York HERALD correspondent from marching, now that the caravan is ready.

On Saturday, the 1st of April, exactly eighty-three days after arrival at Zanzibar, the sixth caravan led by myself, left the town of Bagomoyo for our first journey westward, with "Forward" for its mode of out and the American flag borne aloft by the Kirangozi or guide of the caravan. As it defiled out of the town we bid a long farewell to the dolce far niente of civilization, to the blue sea and its open road to home and to the hundreds of dusky spectators who were gathered to witness our depar ture with repeated salvos of musketry,

THE EXPEDITION ON THE MARCH The caravan which I led consisted of ten pagazis, carrying the boats; nine soldiers, under Captain Bombay, in charge of seventeen donkeys and their loads; Seiim, my boy interpreter; a Christian Arab from Jerusalem, who had been with me through Persia; one cook and sub from Malabar, and Shaw, the English sallor, now transformed into a rear guard and overseer, mounted on a good riding donker one dog from Bombay, called Omar, from his Turkish origin, who was to guard my tent at night and bark at insolent wagogo, if not to blie their legsmounted on the splendid bay horse given me by Mr. Goodhue, the mtongl leader, the thinker and re-porter of the expedition. Altogether

three white men, twenty-two soldiers, four super numeraries, with a transport train of eighty-two pagazis, twenty-seven donkeys and two horses, conveying fifty-two bales of cloth, seven man-loads of wire, sixteen man-loads of beads, twenty loads of boat fixtures, three loads of teats, four loads of clothes and personal baggage, two loads of cooking utensils and dishes, one load of medicines, three of powder, nwe of builets, small shot and metallic cartridges; three of instruments and small necessaries such as soap, sugar, tea, coffee, Liebig's extract o meat, pemmioan, candles, &c., which make a total of 116 loads-equal to eight and a half tons of me

THE WEATONS OF DEPENCE which the expedition possesses consist of one double-barrelled smooth bore No. 12, two American Winchester rifles or "sixteen shooters," two Starr's presch-loading carbines, one Jocelyn breech-loader, one elephant rife, carrying balls eight to the pound two breech-loading revolvers, twenty-four films lock muskets, six single-barrelled pistols, one bastle axe, two swords, two daggers, one boar spear, two American axes, twenty-four batchets and twenty-

FITTED UP WITH CARE.

The expedition has been fitted up with care; whatever was needed for its success was not stinted; everything was provided; nothing was done to harriedly, yet everything was purchased, collected

manufactured and compounded with the utmost despatch consistent with efficiency and means. Should it fail of success in its errand, of rapid marching to Uhii and back, it must simply happen from an accident which could not be controlled. So much for the personnel of the expedition and its THE WHITE WAN'S CARAVAN.

We left Bagomoyo, the attraction of all the curt-ous, with noisy ectat, and defiled up a narrow lane shaded to twilight by the dense umbrage of two highest spirits—the soldiers sang extempore, the Kirangozi lifted his voice into a loud, bellowing all on-lookers, "Lo, a musungre's (white man) caravar," and my heart, I thought, palpitated I could not help it. The enthusiasm of youth still clung to me despite my travelled years, my pulses behind me were the troubles, which had harassed me for over two months; with word; with the biatant rabble of Banyans, Arabs and Beloochees I had taken my last look, and before me beamed the sun of promise as he sped toward the Occident. Loveliness glowed around me as I looked at the fertile fields of manioc, the riant vegetation of the tropics, the beautiful, strange trees and flowers, plants and herbs, and heard the cry of pee wit and cricket and the noisy sibilance of many insects; methought each and all whispered to me, "At last you are started." At such a time what more a propriate could I do than lift up my face toward the pure, glassy dome of heaven and cry "God be thanked?"

CAMPED AT NIGHT ON THE BANKS OF THE KINGANI. We camped that night on the banks of the Kingant, our dreams being sadly disturbed by the sportive hippopotami, which emerged at night for their nocturnal feed on the tail, high grass that grows on the savannahs to the westward of the

MORNING OF THE MARCH.

"Sofari, Sofari, 100—a journey, a journey to-day," mouted the Kirangozi as he prepared to blow his kudu horu—the usual signal for a march. "Set out, set out," rang the cheery voice of Captain Bombay, echoed by that of my drum major, servant, general help and interpreter, Selim. As I hurried my men to their work, lent a hand with energy to drop the tents, I mentally resolved that if my caravans ahead gave me clear room for travel I should be in Unvanvembe before that day breakfast was despatched, and the pagazis and donkeys were en route for Kikoka. Even at this natives to whom we gave the parting "quahary with sincerity. My bay horse was found to be valuable for the service of a quartermaster of transport train, for as such was I compelled to compare myself. I could stay behind until the last straggler had left camp, and by a few moments' gallop put myself at the head of the ciravan, leaving the white man Shaw to bring up the reac.

The road, as it is, throughout Africa, was a mere ootpath, leading over a sandy soil of surprising fertility-producing grain a hundred fold, though the sowing of it might be done in the most unskilful manner. In their fields, at heodless labor, were to which the fig-less apparel of our first parents must have been en grande tenue. Nor were they a all abashed by the devouring gaze of men who were strangers to clotheless living men and women; nor did they seem to understand why their inordinate curiosity should be returned with more than in terest. They leit their work as the Wasungu drew near-such hybrids were they in white flannels ungu desirous of studying the principles of compar-ative anatomy and physiology, what a rich field for study! We passed them with serious faces enough, while they giggled and saughed outright, pointing with their index fingers at this or that thing in our dress which to them seemed so strange and bizarre, A NEW AND STRANGE LAND.

The western side of the Kingani was a consider able improvement upon the eastern. We were travelling over a forest-classified imagin reducer or a

watering who of air views might to obtained of the new and strange land. The scenery was as beautiful as that which many an English ne proud to call his "park." On the whole it was lawn and sward, with boscage sufficient to agreeably PASSING KIKOKA

we traversed on the next day a young fores of eveny trees, where guinea fowl were seen, besides pigeons, jays, tota sacra, golden pheasants, quatis, moorhens florican, es, and now and then a solltary pelican winger its way to the distance. As we advanced further into the interior antelopes bounded away to our right and left, the steinbok and noble kudu fled in terror, giraffes rushed away from us like moving forests and zebra galloped frantic toward the far h rizon at the sound of the strange noises which the caravan made. SUNBAHAD.

By Sunday, the 23d of April, we had travelled 125 miles, and had reached simbawenni, situated in longitude 37 42 east, latitude 6 20 south. We had experienced no trouble on the road up to this place. The country was like that above described—parklike-abounding in large and noble game. until we had left Simbawenni did we experience any trouble.

The first which we experienced was from the Sultana of Simbawenni, la Usagre, which we found to be a large and well built town, fortified by four towers and a stone wall, having considerable pretensions to architectural skill. The Sultans sent her ambassadors to demand tribute from me I refused to pay, though she possessed 300 muskets and 500 slaves, on the ground that as my caravans had paid already I was exempted from I according to her custom. The ambassa dors retired with a "Ngema"-very well Soon after passing the town we arrived at Sunbo Khombi, and here I was compelled to or der my cook to be flogged for his incorrigible disder my cook to be nogged for his incorrigitie dis-honesty and waste. Upon leaving Simbo for the wilderness and swamp of Makata I was made aware that the cook had descrited. I despatched three soldiers in pursuit, who, in the ardor of fol-lowing his tracks, sell into the hands of the Sultana of Simbawenni, who robbed them of their gun-and put them in chains. Some Arabs happening to see them in this condition, and knowing they wer my men, made haste to inform the Sultana that she did not know what white people were capable of doing if they were angered; that I had guns with me that would kill her in her house at the dis-tance of half a mile. This extraordinary announcement caused her to mitigate her anger against m and to release my soldiers, returning one gun and retaining two as just and equitable tribute. cook was afterward reported to me to be murdered. THE MAKATA SWAMP.

From Simbo to Rebenneko in Usagre extends the terrible Makata swamp, a distance of forty-five miles. It is knee deep of water and black mire, and for five days we marched through this cataciysm, From here commenced the

LIST OF CALAMITIES which afterwards overtook me. First the white man Shaw caught the terrible lever of East Africa, then the Arab boy Selim, then myself, then the soldiers one by one, and smallpox and dysentery raged among us. As soon as I had recovered from the effects of the fever 1 was attacked with dysentery, which brought me to the verge of the grave. From a stout and fleshy person, weighing 170 pounds, I was reduced to a skeleton, a mere frame of bone and skin, weighing 130 pounds. Two pa gazis fell victims to this dysentery. Even the dog "Omar" was attacked by it, and presently died.

we experienced the last of the rainy season. It had rained almost every day since we had left Bage Makata swamp we did not experience much inc venience from it.

Two days beyond Rebenneko we caught up with the fourth caravan, which had been sent out under the leadership of the Scotchman. I found the white man in a most miserab plight. All the donkeys—numbering nine—that I had sent out with him were dead and he was at-

tacked by dropsy or elephantiasis a disease which he has since died. He had wasted upward of six bales of cloth, five of which had entrusted to him to convey to Unyanyember Arab proprietor would have slaughtered him for his extravagance and impecility; but I-I had no other course but to relieve him of all charge of such Had I not foreseen some such mismanagement and provided plenty of cloth against such loss I should have been compelled to return to the coas for more bales to replace them.

By the 24th May we had travelled 278 miles, and had entered the dangerous land of the Wagogo. We had passed through the territories of the Wakami, Wakwere, Wadoe, Wasegura, gara and Wahche. We had crossed the rivers Kingani, Ungerengeri, Little Makata, Great Makata, Ru-lewa and Mukondokwa. We had discovered the sources of the Kingani, Lake of Ugombo, three miles long two and a half miles wide. Our losses to this date were seventeen donkeys dead, one coll of wire stolen, one tent eater up by white at ts, one tent lost, also one axe, one pistol, twerty pounds of bullets, and Captain Bombay's stock of uniform clothes, all of which losses I ascribe to the fatigues experienced during the transit of the Mawere dead; also one white man and two natives of Mniabar had died. The two horses died on the third day after leaving Bagomayo, for so fatal is this land to both men and animals.

IN ENTERING UGOGO ent dangers, different accidents from those we had now left behind us. We had ascended a plateau 3,700 to 4,200 feet above the level of the sea; the extraordinary fertility and rivers of the maritime region we should not see in Ugozo, but a bare and

THE LAND OF THE WAGOGO. The Wagogo are the Irish of Africa-clanish and fuil of fight. To the Wagogo all caravans must pay tribute, the refusal of which is met by an immediate declaration of hostilities. The tribute which I alone paid to these people amounted to 170 doll (\$170 in gold), for the mere privilege of travelling through their country to Unyanyembe beyond. ARRIVAL AT UNYANYEMBE.

On the thirtieth day after entering Ugogo we arrived in Unyanyembe, at the Arab village of Kwihara-so called from the plain of Kwihara, in which it is situated. The march of this last month had been very rapid, we having travelled 247% miles, while the previous march of 278 miles, viz., from Bagomoyo to Ugogo had occupied fifty-four days. Altogether had travelled 525% miles in eighty-four days, including halts, which makes our rate of marching per day six and a quarter miles. Burton and Speke in travelling the same distance from Kaole to Unyanyembe in 134 days, which is at the rate of three and one-sixth miles per day. You must not imagine that I am stating this in order to make an invidious comparison, but simply to show you how expeditiously we have travelled. The twelve days to four months. On the second visit of Speke with Grant to Unyanyembe he made the march lu 115 days.

AN ALMOST UNKNOWN LAND.

I should like to enter into more minute details respecting this new land, which is almost unknown, but the very nature of my mission, requiring speed and all my energy, precludes it. Some day, perhaps, the Herald will permit me to describ more minutely the experiences of the long march, with all its vicissitudes and pleasures, hand that they will not be quite devoid of interest, But now my whole time is occupied in the march, which in any one point would be productive of disastrous results.

NEWS ABOUT DR. LIVINGSTONE. I shall here proceed to relate what I have heard

of Livingstone perhatim. on the 12th of April I met at Monssoudi, on the Ungerengeri River, four marches from Senibawenni Salini bin Rasheed, who gave me the following in-

traces to me, He has a become and beard, and was very fat. then about going to Marungu and Uniema." On the 18th of May Sneigh Abdullah bin Wasib

found me encamped at Mpwapwa and gave me the The musungu (white man) has gone to Maniema, a month's march from Ujid. He has met with a bad accident, having shot minself in the thigh while out hunting buffalo. When he gets well he will return to Ujid. There are many lates on the other side of the Tanganyika. Lake Ujid is very great! Lake Ujid is very great! Lake Ujid is very

great; Lake Uruwa is also great, Lake Bangucolo is great, but Lake Manlema is great, exceedingly THE STORY OF SHEIR THANK At Kusuri, in Mgunda Mkhall, or the land of the Wayanzi, on the 13th of June, I met Sheik Thank

"You are asking me about the musungu whom people call 'Dochter Fellusteen' (Dr. Livingstone). Yes; I lived near him about three months at Ujiji, His men have all deserted him, except three slave. whom he was obliged to buy."

"He used to beat his men very hard if they did not do instantly what he told them. At last they all ran away; no one would stop with him. He had nothing with him, no cloth nor beads, to buy food for a long time; so he had to go out and hunt buffale every day. He is a very old man and very fat, too; has a long white beard. He is a great eater, Mashallah ! He would eat a pot of ghee and a big plate ful of rice three or four times a day. Mashalia but you see this tuing (pointing to a tea saucer)?"

"Yes," "Well he would eat that full of batter, with a pot ful of ugali (porridge)."

STILL ANOTHER STORY OF LIVINGTONE. On the 16th of June I met Hassan, a Balooch sol tier of Sneikh Said bin Salim, of Unyanyembe, who

gave news about Livingstone to this effect:—
"He is a very old man, with a heard nearly white. His left shoulder is out of joint from a fight he had with a suriba (lion). He has gone to Maniema with some Arabs. Maniema is three months' march from Ujiji. He is about returning to Ujil soon, owing to a letter he received from the 'Balyuz' (Consul). They say that although he has been out here of cloth at Unjanyembe, not yet sent to him."
NEWS FROM UNYANYEMBE.

On the 20th, at Kubuga, three days from Unyan yembe, Sheikh Amir bin Sultan informed me as fol

came to Ujiji by the way of Lake Nyassa and Cazembe. After coming to Ujiji he went to Marungu, and then returned to Ujiji. About a year ago h crossed the Tanganyika Lake, and accompanied some Arabs to Lake Mantema, which, I am told, is a very great lake, much larger than Tanganyika. Lately a caravan coming from Ukonongo brought the news that he was dead. I don't know whether the news be true or not." ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

At this place I have received the following additional information:-He is on the road to Ujiji from Lake Maniema, which is west of Ugubba. The lake is fifteen camps from the Tanganyika, in a south-southwest direction. With me are going to Ujiji for him fifteen loads of cloth, eight loads of beads and twelve boxes, containing wine, provisions-such a sugar, tea, sait, pepper, spices and such little luxu-ries—besides clothes, books and newspapers. If at Ujiji in one month more I shall see nim, the race for home shall begin. Until 1 hear more of him or see the long absent old man face to face I bid you a farewell; but wherever he is be sure I shall not give up the chase. If alive shall hear what he has to say; if dead I will find and bring his bones to you.

### SPECULATION REGARDING THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Some correspondents having expressed very explorer, Mr. Horace Waller, F. R. C. S., of England

writes as follows in answer:-There is a wholesome accompaniment

last few days to your readers in the form of Jeremtades from "An Englishman" and "An Old Fraveller" should lack their usual companion I venture to crave a small space in your columns to offer the black dose which correspondence respecting the doubts and difficulties inseparable from African travel invariably calls for.

In a word, the letters referred to, if unanswered, would go far to crush out the very institution hopes entertained by many that for. Livingstone is still alive, although of necessity so far in the interior that no possibility exists of his sending letters to Zauzhar.

that no possibility exists of his sending letters to Zanzibar.

Respecting this cause of anxiety, some will, no doubt, partially dismiss it when they remember the long detention speke and Grant were subjected to in Atrica and the impossibility of sending despatches. Others will not forget the ominans words of the Doctor in his last letters to the effect that the strictest orders had been given at Upil to search every bearer travelling coastwards, and to seize anything in the shape of papers in his possession.

It is far better understood among Arabs and slave dealers about the Lakes than it is in England, unfortunately, that the object of this great traveller is mainly to expose the horrors of the extermination going on under their auspices. Fo frustrate nim is one thing, to kill him another; and from a tolerably long acquaintance with similar people in the vicinity of the Lakes, it venture to predict that Livingstone will not suffer at their hands beyond having a cordion of letter-destroyers continually stretched across the caravan path from Upit to Zanzioar.

I quite arree with the opinion that the very fact of his having met with his death by far means or foul would spread lessantly in all directions. Indeed, who is there that has traveled in Airica without being killed perpetually according to report? It is by no means a cheeriess reflection that Livingstone may be even too much alive for the indulgence of native rumors. When Roscher was murdered near Lake Nyassa the news quickly reached Anziber, and the murderers were brought thither for execution. It is certain that we, who know the land best, have nonced with extreme satisfaction

It is by no means a cheeriess reflection that Livingstone may be even too much alive for the indulgence of native rumors. When Roscher was mardered near Lake Nyassa the news quickly reached /anzibar, and the murderers were brought thither for execution. It is certain that we, who know the land best, have noticed with extreme satisfaction the absence of alarming intelligence on the coast, and also the common conclusion which exists among traders and dwellers at Zanzibar that the Doctor is living.

As to "silver shields" and so forth, money is unknown to the natives. Years of observation in his company in Africa have long since convinced me that Livingstone has a power of disarming suspicion and winning the love of the natives with whom he comes in contact which no man iving mas ever attained to. This is his passport, and an invaluable one. It fails only whou he is among the slave dealers. A reference to his journey across Africa will confirm this, and his present circumstances are not very disaminar as far as light marching is concerned. Some very singular surnises have arisen in consequence of a supused retreence on his part. We must not overlook or underrate the fact of his children being in a dreadint suspense at his long detention. In such a loving heart as their father's this is not forgotten, and as one who was present with him when his wife expired, and who also has enjoyed to the full a close inimacy with him and his family, I know that the only compensation he can make to those who years equally with himself for some gratification yet of the dea existing between parent and children in this world will be to tell them of himself. I protest solemning against the least idea of his relaxing any effort or neglecting any dictate of ingenuity whereby communication with them could be kept up. I simply believe writing to be impossible, more particularly in the face of the finelligence lately received as to the disturbed state of the country. Strange and sail have been the provision of agreed to return to the enli

and superistended by disinterested slave dealers at Uiji.

"An Englishman" speaks of Bishop Mackenzie and his death, and trusts "that Livingstone will divulge with his own lips that our efforts to sow the seeds of religion or to fix the uses of science and trade in isolated spots in the heart of that dark land are absolutely futtle." I will iteave him to deal with the Doctor if he petrass, who, I have no doubt, will divulge someticate the subject both pertinent and pearsant to his incorrelical compatriot; but, as poor aware with his post has in owner and a the short career has had to some his life. I caponly say that his misses at this poor has no wis fed us to should hear a caption among them to an old, old rule, or that his fate has married the exertions of those who take a very clear view about the interior of Africa and the sore handling in receives from the outer world.

The time will come speedily, God grant it, when the frightial shave trade at present existing on the east coast, and which is decimating Airica, shall cease.

One solid determination to turn to account the extraordinary disclosures before the Select Committee of the House of Commons last session, and then we

cease.

One solid determination to turn to account the extraordinary disclosures before the Select Commistee of the House of Commons last session, and then we shall be able to fit the careers of Mackenzie and Livingstone into the places reserved for such keystones as they are in the arches which bridge over the way for Christianity and civilization.

Perhaps one thing will strike those forcibly who have perused the evidence I allude to; it is that if the present settlements on the coast where Europeans congregate, Zanzibar, Quillimane and Mozambique, are to radiate their particular and several lights into the interior of Africa, according to "An Englishman's" programme, and to reflect their civilization "Dackwards," the last state of the African will be worse than the first. On the Zambosi the natives are fast expelling the Portuguese from the country, after having endured them for 200 years. At Unyamyembe the Arabs, we hear, are also sent to the rightabout. It is the deeds of these sent to the rightabout. It is the deeds of these parasites on Africa which have reduced her to her present state, and the true dawn will come when Englishmen penetrate to the interior and point out to Africa her over resources, and that her place in this world's economy is not that which those who hang about her coasts would believe.

# LITERATURE.

'AWFUL" AND OTHER JINGLES, Dy P. R. S., pp. 148. G. P. Pulnam & Son, New York. This nearly printed and well bound little volume is well described in its title. The author frankly admits the estimate he has formed of his "jingles," and the "keen eye of the critic," to which he ap-peals, winks a solemn assent to that valuation. The question of value being settled it remains to be seen for what earthly purpose they were ever put in book form. The satires occupy themselves with such mighty subjects as the defunct Loow Bridge (a nuisance we hoped never to hear of again), the surpliced boys at Trinity church and that society diective "awful." When one is on the noint of sympathizing with the intention of the "satirist," as in als reflections on the vile "dialect" poetry of the day, he is sure to stumble over some such slovenilday, he is sure to stumble over some such slovenil-ness as making "reporter" rhyme with "daughter." This sort of thing may do for the poets' corner of an evening paper, but it is an outrage on intelli-gence to disturb them in their graves among its files. The few serious pieces have more merit than the satires, and, although they have a strong journailstic odor, with occasional references to news bulletins, cable messages and the like, will be found to contain a vein of deep feeling, expressed with considerable force. There are two pieces addressed to an old gentleman, celebrating the one hundred and fourth and fith anniversaries of his birthday. We wish the centenarian no harm, but if he must endure a poem on every successive birthday we pity him, and have the worst fears for his long

# GENERAL GRANT'S PARDONS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 21, 1871. Charles Melien, sentenced in June, 1870, to two years in jail and a fine of \$100,000, for participation in the State street frauds, was to-day pardoned by President Grant.

The President has also pardoned Isaac E. Cortissor, imprisoned and fined for irregularly making and selling cigars.

### BADLY BURNED.

At a quarter past six o'clock yesterday Margaret Smith, of 528 West Twenty-eighth street, had her clothing set fire to by the store in the room where she was working. She was dangerously burned about the body and face, and after being attended to by the police surgeon was sent to Believic Hos-pital.

# BISHOP VERSUS PRIEST.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 21, 1871. In the case of Father Stocke against Bishop O'Lara to restrain the Bishop from removing Stocke from his pastorate Judge Gample has continued injunction. This is the first case of the kind ut the Catholic canons in America, and limits power of a bishop over his prissis.